

SUMMER BIRDS OF THE LES CHENEAUX
ISLANDS

BY J. VAN TYNE

About eleven miles northeast of Macinac Island, along the Lake Huron shore of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, lies a group of islands known as the Les Cheneaux Islands. This group of islands is about eleven miles long and about four wide. They are covered with a second growth, consisting largely of cedar, spruce, hemlock and poplar. The immediately adjacent mainland and parts of Marquette Island contain a considerable amount of cleared land, which of course makes for a greater variety of bird life.

The following list is compiled from observations made during June, July and August of the years 1917 to 1921 inclusive. In 1918 the first half of September was also spent there. The only previous list of the birds of these islands seems to be a list of the autumn birds by Mr. Walter C. Wood (Wilson Bulletin, June, 1905; March, 1907). Allowing for the difference to be expected between the summer and fall birds, the status of a number of birds seems to have changed considerably.

1. PIED-BILLED GREBE—*Podilymbus podiceps*.
Noted at Steeles Creek August 29, 1918.
2. LOON—*Gavia immer*.
This species was met with occasionally every summer, especially in the more open water. In 1918 an adult was seen accompanied by several half-grown young.
3. HERRING GULL—*Larus argentatus*.
A very common summer resident. A nesting colony of several hundred on Goose Island, the most isolated of the islands was visited July 3, 1918, when most of the young were hatched and out.
4. CASPIAN TERN—*Sterna caspia*.
One seen near Hessel, June 29, 1920; also noted five times near Boot Island from July 14 to 28, 1921.
5. COMMON TERN—*Sterna hirundo*.
Very common and nesting abundantly on all suitable islands and reefs.
6. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER—*Mergus serrator*.
This species nests on all of the more isolated islands.
7. BLACK DUCK—*Anas r. rubripes*.
One seen at Steeles Creek July 5, and eight more on August 1, 1919.
8. GREEN-WINGED TEAL—*Nettion carolinense*.
Observed one near Hessel August 11, 1920.
9. BLUE-WINGED TEAL—*Querquedula discors*.
One seen at Steeles Creek August 29, 1918.

10. LESSER SCAUP—*Marila affinis*.
Common in early September, 1918.
11. OLD-SQUAW—*Harelda hyemalis*
A solitary male in summer plumage was observed at very close range near Hessel August 11, 1920. The bird seemed to be in good condition and flew readily when too closely approached.
12. CANADA GOOSE—*Branta c. canadensis*.
This species was noted twice, June 25 and July 7, 1920, in the vicinity at Hessel.
13. BITTERN—*Botaurus lentiginosus*.
An abundant summer resident.
14. GREAT BLUE HERON—*Ardea h. herodias*.
A nesting colony of these birds in the tall birch timber near the southeast end of Boot Island was visited on July 4, 1921. Twenty-seven nests were counted.
15. VIRGINIA RAIL—*Rallus virginianus*.
A Virginia Rail with downy young was seen on the marshy shore of the mill-pond of Hessel August 3, 1919.
16. SORA RAIL—*Porzana carolina*.
Fairly abundant in the marshes around Steeles Creek in 1919.
17. WOODCOCK—*Philohela minor*.
A not uncommon summer resident throughout the islands.
18. PECTORAL SANDPIPER—*Pisobia maculata*.
Seen rather frequently during August of 1919 and 1920.
19. LEAST SANDPIPER—*Pisobia minutilla*.
Observed once in September, 1918; five seen near Hessel August 1, 1920.
20. GREATER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus melanoleucus*.
Several flocks noted in August, 1918. One seen at Hessel July 13, 1919.
21. LESSER YELLOW-LEGS—*Totanus flavipes*.
More abundant than the preceding. Flocks seen during August, 1918 and 1920.
22. SPOTTED SANDPIPER—*Actitis macularia*.
Very common and breeding throughout the islands.
23. KILLDEER—*Oxyechus vociferus*.
A common summer resident.
24. RUFFED GROUSE—*Bonasa umbellus*.
Fairly abundant in the heavy woods throughout the region.
25. MARSH HAWK—*Circus hudsonius*.
Not uncommon.
26. SHARP-SHINNED HAWK—*Accipiter velox*.
Seen rather frequently during the late summer.
27. RED-SHOULDERED HAWK—*Buteo l. lineatus*.
One seen near Hessel July 14, 1920.
28. SPARROW HAWK—*Falco s. sparverius*.
Quite a number were seen during August every year, but none earlier in the summer.

29. OSPREY—*Pandion haliaëtus carolinensis*.
Fairly common.
30. BLACK-BILLED CUCKOO—*Coccyzus erythrophthalmus*.
This was the only species of Cuckoo noted. A nest with two nearly fledged young was found June 23, 1919, about a mile west of Hessel.
31. BELTED KINGFISHER—*Ceryle a. alcyon*.
Common in all parts of the islands.
32. HAIRY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates v. villosus*
Rather uncommon.
33. DOWNY WOODPECKER—*Dryobates pubescens medianus*.
Common.
34. YELLOW-BELLIED SAPSUCKER—*Sphyrapicus v. varius*.
A rather rare summer resident.
35. NORTHERN PILEATED WOODPECKER—*Phlæotomus pileatus abieticola*.
Occasionally seen in the heavy woods.
36. RED-HEADED WOODPECKER—*Melanerpes erythrocephalus*.
Rare. Several full-grown young were seen just north of Hessel August 6, 1920.
37. NORTHERN FLICKER—*Colaptes auratus luteus*.
Very common.
38. NIGHTHAWK—*Chordeiles v. virginianus*.
Common.
39. CHIMNEY SWIFT—*Chaetura pelagica*.
Fairly common.
40. RUBY-THROATED HUMMINGBIRD—*Archilochus colubris*.
Rather uncommon.
41. KINGBIRD—*Tyrannus tyrannus*.
An abundant summer resident.
42. PHOEBE—*Sayornis phæbe*.
Noted near Hessel June 17 and 19, 1918, and June 24, 1920. A nest with five eggs was found June 24, 1920.
43. WOOD PEWEE—*Myiochanes virens*.
Not uncommon.
44. LEAST FLYCATCHER—*Empidonax minimus*.
Rather rare. A nest was found near Hessel in June, 1918.
45. BLUE JAY—*Cyanocitta c. cristata*.
Rarely seen near the shore. They were not uncommon a mile inland.
46. CROW—*Corvus b. brachyrhynchus*.
Common.
47. BOBOLINK—*Dolichonyx oryzivorus*.
Rare and very local in distribution.
48. COWBIRD—*Molothrus a. ater*.
Common.
49. RED-WINGED BLACKBIRD—*Agelaius p. phoeniceus*.
An abundant summer resident.
50. MEADOWLARK—*Sturnella m. magna*.
Rather uncommon.
51. BRONZED GRACKLE—*Quiscalus quiscula aeneus*.
Fairly common.

52. PURPLE FINCH—*Carpodacus p. purpureus*.
Rather uncommon.
53. ENGLISH SPARROW—*Passer domesticus*.
Breeding in small numbers in Hessel and Cedarville.
54. GOLDFINCH—*Astragalinus t. tristis*.
Abundant.
55. VESPER SPARROW—*Pooecetes g. gramineus*.
Fairly abundant.
56. SAVANNAH SPARROW—*Passereulus sandwichensis savanna*.
One seen at Steeles Creek August 31, 1919.
57. WHITE-THROATED SPARROW—*Zonotrichia albicollis*.
Abundant.
58. CHIPPING SPARROW—*Spizella p. passerina*.
Common.
59. JUNCO—*Junco h. hyemalis*.
Common.
60. SONG SPARROW—*Melospiza m. melodia*.
Very common.
61. LINCOLN'S SPARROW—*Melospiza l. lincolni*.
One found dead a mile west of Hessel August 1, 1920.
62. SWAMP SPARROW—*Melospiza georgiana*.
Uncommon. A nest was found July 1, 1919.
63. CHEWINK—*Pipilo e. erythrophthalmus*.
Rather rare and very local in distribution.
64. PURPLE MARTIN—*Progne s. subis*.
Abundant. Many large nesting colonies.
65. CLIFF SWALLOW—*Petrochelidon l. lunifrons*.
Rare.
66. BARN SWALLOW—*Hirundo erythrogastra*.
An abundant summer resident.
67. TREE SWALLOW—*Iridoprocne bicolor*.
The most abundant swallow.
68. CEDAR-BIRD—*Bombycilla cedrorum*.
A common nester.
69. RED-EYED VIREO—*Vireosylva o. olivacea*.
Common.
70. BLACK AND WHITE WARBLER—*Mniotilta varia*.
Fairly common. Young just from the nest were seen on Boot Island
July 22, 1921.
71. YELLOW WARBLER—*Dendroica a. aestiva*.
Common summer resident.
72. BLACK-THROATED BLUE WARBLER—*Dendroica c. caerulescens*.
Very rare.
73. MYRTLE WARBLER—*Dendroica coronata*.
Fairly common. Nests with eggs were found near Hessel June 23
and 25, 1919.
74. MAGNOLIA WARBLER—*Dendroica magnolia*.
Rare.

75. BLACKBURNIAN WARBLER—*Dendroica fusca*.
Rather uncommon. Young still being fed by the parent bird were seen on Boot Island July 22, 1921.
76. BLACK-THROATED GREEN WARBLER—*Dendroica virens*.
Common and nesting.
77. OVEN-BIRD—*Sciurus aurocapillus*.
Fairly common.
78. WATER-THRUSH—*Sciurus n. noveboracensis*.
Rare. A nest was found on a small island about a mile west of Hessel on June 23, 1920. The young left that day. One seen on Boot Island July 26, 1921.
79. CONNECTICUT WARBLER—*Oporornis agilis*.
Rare. A pair were seen in a "slashing" on the south shore of Mismar Bay on July 19, 1919. The female had food in her bill and scolded as though there were young nearby. A female was seen near Hessel August 9, 1919.
80. MOURNING WARBLER—*Oporornis philadelphia*.
Not uncommon in suitable clearings. Young that were still being fed were seen on July 14, 1920, near Hessel, and July 15, 1921, at Boot Island.
81. MARYLAND YELLOW-THROAT—*Geothlypis t. trichas*.
Not uncommon.
82. WILSON'S WARBLER—*Wilsonia pusilla*.
One seen in a large flock of migrating Warblers on August 25, 1920.
83. CANADA WARBLER—*Wilsonia canadensis*.
Fairly common.
84. REDSTART—*Setophaga ruticilla*.
A common nester.
85. CATBIRD—*Dumetella carolinensis*.
Very uncommon. A nest containing one half-grown young was found June 26, 1920, near Hessel.
86. HOUSE WREN—*Troglodytes a. aëdon*.
Very local in distribution but a fairly common nester in suitable burnt-over land.
87. WINTER WREN—*Nannus h. hiemalis*.
Rather uncommon. A nest with five eggs was found on Boot Island July 22, 1921.
88. BROWN CREEPER—*Certhia familiaris americana*.
Fairly common. One was seen accompanied by three young on Boot Island July 23, 1921.
89. RED-BREASTED NUTHATCH—*Sitta canadensis*.
Fairly abundant.
90. CHICKADEE—*Penthestes a. atricapillus*.
Common and nesting.
91. VEERY—*Hylocichla f. fuscescens*.
A not uncommon summer resident.
92. OLIVE-BACKED THRUSH—*Hylocichla ustulata swainsoni*.
A common summer resident.

93. ROBIN—*Planesticus m. migratorius*.

Common.

94. BLUEBIRD—*Sialia s. sialis*.

A common breeder.

Ann Arbor, Mich.,

December 30, 1922.

NOTES FROM THE TENNESSEE CUMBERLANDS

BY ALBERT F. GANIER

During the latter part of May, 1922, I found myself confronted with my usual annual vacation and the rather burning question as to how and where it should be spent. Having narrowed the question down to making another ornithological reconnaissance in my home state, I applied myself to my maps and, contemplating the lay of the land from the high Alleghanies of east Tennessee to the Mississippi swamps on the west, I finally selected a wild and rugged area, which I had not as yet covered, lying about midway between Nashville and Chattanooga. This area consisted of the high plateau of the Cumberland Mountains which extend through the state in a southwesterly direction and forms a table land, roughly 15 miles wide and 40 miles long, with a nearly constant elevation varying from 1,800 to 2,000 feet above sea level. To the east and to the west it drops off abruptly, some thousand feet and more, and the watercourses which drain the plateau have cut jagged canyons or "gulfs" back into it at a depth of hundreds of feet. Aside from the interesting topography I was attracted by the fact that here were to be found vast unbroken tracts of virgin timber and unsettled country, far from the lanes of transportation, where one might reasonably expect to find still some of the larger and rapidly disappearing birds, such as Wild Turkey, Ruffed Grouse, Great Horned Owl, Northern Raven, Duck Hawk and, perchance, the Eagle.

And so it transpired that on the 21st of May, accompanied by E. M. McNish, a fellow enthusiast, I took the train to Beersheba, in Grundy County, which point is 18 miles beyond the end of a railroad branch line. We were equipped to bury ourselves completely in this wilderness for the two weeks at our disposal and to spend nights by a camp fire when the distance to our base was too remote at close of day. The base to which I refer was